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# Manchester Journal,



NUMBER 30

MANCHESTER, VT., TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1869.

VOLUME IX.

PRESIDENT'S MERSSOR.

Wagnesoner, Dac. E. - To the Senate and House of Representatives :- In coming before you for he first time as Chief Magistrate of this great valies. It is with gratitude to the Giver of all send for this iccor benefits we enjoy. We are bloased with peace at home, and are without ontangling alliances atread; with a territory unsurpassed in fertility of an area equal to the abundant support of \$60,000,000 of people, and abuneding in every variety of meeful minerals in quantity sufficient to supply the world for generations with explanant grope; with a variety of climate adapted to the production of every speand requirements of every living thing ; with a ! population of \$6,000,000 of free people, all speaksecond to none; with avenues to fame or to any freedom of pulpit and the press and the schools; piness, and peace is being rapidly restored within our own borders. Manufactures are springened constituency, nor by our own consciences.

nitude, sided as it was by the sympathy and as- velopedeistance of nations with which we were at peace, cloven States of the Union were four years ago State governments, leval to the Union, of protecting and fostering free labor, and providing it of the sinking fund as provided by law. To Courts to decide. The conduct of the war behas received ample attention from Congress.ful than could have been reasonably anticipated. and passed all the acts required of them by the longing to the sinking fund. I recommend that adequate for the settlement of the grave wrongs the shole he placed to the credit of the sinking that had been sustained by the government as however, in violation of the constitution which fund. Your attention is respectfully invited to well as by its citizens. they had just radified, as since decided by the the recommunication of the Secretary of the The United States by reason of the course Supreme Court of the State, they unscated the Tressury for the creation of the office of Com- adopted by Great Britain during our late civil colored members of the Legislature and admit- missioner of Customs of revenue, for the in- war in the increased rates of insurance, in the ted to seate some memiors who are disqualized crosse of salary to certain classes of officials, diminution of experie and imports and other by the clause of the fourteenth amendment to and the substitution of increased national bank structions to domestic industry and production. the constitution, an article which they them- circulation 80 replace the outstanding three per in its effect upon the foreign commence of the solves had contributed to ratify. Under those cent. certificates, and most especially to his re- country, and the decrease and transfer to Great circumstances I would submit to you whether it commendation for the repeal of laws allowing Britain of our commercial marine in the prolon-would not be wise without delay to snact a law shares of fines, penalties, forfeiture. Ac., to offigation of the war, and the increased less both in allowing the Governor of Georgia to convene the core of the government or to informers. The treasure and speculation, If its suppression members originally elected to the Legislatore, office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue is could not be adjusted and ratified as ordinary requiring each member to take the only present arise bescribed by the reconstruction set, none to be adtic government. It falls but little, if any short tween commercial nations; and yet the conven-

remuneration for their labor. as to submit to them the Constitution which each our honor that we should abstam from enforcing action of the Senate in rejecting the treaty to ion acts of Congress, and abolished all of doubt- of curs, in whom all our people cannot but feel a of the treaty was followed by a state of ful authority. I recommend that her Senators deep interest, has been struggling for independ- feeling on both sides, which I thought favored and Representatives be admitted to the present ence and freedom.

hus close the work of reconstruction.

sised. It should be commenced now and reach- and suif-control. along to pay increases in rapid rates, but the of this nation.

mitted who are ineligible under the third clause of a Cabinet position in its importance and re-The freedmen, under the protection which legislation as in your judgment will place the gravity of their character than in the magnitude they have received, are making rapid progress office on a footing of dignity commensurate with of their amount, great even as is that differin learning, and no complaints are heard of lack its importance, and with a character and qualifi- once. Not a word was found in the treaty and of industry on their part when they receive fair tion of the sizes of men required to fill it prop- not an inference to be drawn from it to remove erly. As the United States is the fireces of all the sense of the unfriendliness of the course of At the March term, Congress by joint resolu- nations, so too its people sympathuse with all Great Britain in our struggle for existence which tion asthorized the executive to order significant people struggling for liberty and saif-govern- had so deeply and unfavorably improssed itself In the States of Virginia and Mississippi and Tex- ment; but while so sympathizing, it is due to upon the people of this country. I regard this had previously in convention framed and submit- our views upon unwilling nations, and from tak- have been wisely taken in the interest of peace, ted the constitutions entirer entire or in separate ing an interested part without invitation. In the and as a necessary step in the direction of a perparts to be voted upon at the discretion of the quarrels between different nations, or between fact and cordial friendship between the two recutive. Under this authority elections were governments and their subjects, our course countries. A sensative people conscious of great alled. In Virginia the election took place on should always be in conformity with strict jus- power are more at case under a great wrong

Congress, and that State be fully restored to its The people of the United States entertain the 1 accordingly so instructed the Minister of the place in the family of States. Elections were same warm feelings and sympathies for the peo- United States to Great Britain, and found that the 30th of November, 1863, and to has two days | manifested throughout the provious struggle becure to its citizens a medium of exchange of pean power to another. When the present rela- almost equal to the protection which our

to pay these bonds at any period after the supi- high seas. Immediate rememetrance was made we to use their influence to scenar from the ration of the sast time mentioned upon theorises. Against this, whereupon the Captain General is: French government a suclification of the con-The time has already expired when a great part send a new proclamation limiting the right of cession, so as to permit the familing upon French of them may be taken up and larapidly approach search to evands of the United States, so far as soil of any cable belonging to any company ining when all may be. It is believed that all authorized under the treaty of 1705. This proc-corporated by the authority of the United States.

one half per caus, as rapidly as the remainder bline should be califrated between the republic me due, that may be replaced the same way, of the United States and all independent nations To accomplish this it may be necessary to an un this continent. It may be well worth sometiltheries the internst to be quid at either three or oring whether new Breaties with the United four of the moneypecutes of Europe, or by an States and them may not be profitably outered sesistant treasurer of the United States, at the into to secure more intimate relations friendly plea of the holder of the bond. I suggest this commercial and otherwise. The ambject of an subject for the consideration of Congress, and Intercessario canal to connect the Allantic and also simultant-onely with this the propriety of re- Pacific oceans, through the Isthenus of Darien, ing our oursency, so infere suggested, at its is one in which commisers in greatly interested. market value, at the time the law goes into effect, | Instructions have been given to our injuster to increasing the sale at which enryoney will be the republic of the Estate of Columnia to bought and sold from day to day or work to work ondowing to obtain authority for a curvey by the at the same rate of interest as government pays government in order to determine this practicaupon its bonds. The subject of tariff and inter-billty of such an undertaking, and a charter for nal taxation will necessarily receive your attent the right of way to build, by private enterprise, tion. The revenues of the country are greater such a work if it proves to be practicable. In orthan the requirements, and may with safety be shor to comply with agreement of the United son to sequire an education; with institutions reduced, but as the funding of the debt in a four, States as to a mixed commission at Line for the or four and a half per cent. loan would reduce adjustment of claims, it became necessary to amoual current expenses largely, thus after fund-send a semimissioner and secretary to Lima in ing justifying a greater reduction of taxation August last. No appropriation having been with a revenue flowing into the national freasu- than would be now expedient, I suggest a post- made by Congress for this purpose, it is now ry beyond the requirements of government haping of Congress. It may be advisable to modify future expenses of the commission. The good taxation and tariff in imitances where unjust or offices of the United Status to bring about a ing up in all directions, producing a degree of onerons discriminations are made by the present peace between Spains Month American repubnational independence emograted by that of any laws, but a general ravision of the laws regulat- lies having been accepted by Spain, Peru and other power. These blessings and countless leg this subject, I recommend the postponement Chill, a Congress have been invited to be held to others are entrusted to your care and mine for of for the present. I also engred the renewal Washington during the present winter. A grant safe keeping for the belef period of your tenure of the tax on incomes, but at a reduced rate, say has been given to Europeans of an exclusive of office. In a short time we must each of us of three per rent, and this tax to expire in three right of transit over the territory of Niesrangua, refurn to the ranks of people who have confer. Years. With the fanding of the national debt as to which Costa Ries, has given her assent, which red upon us our honors, and second to them for here suggested. I feel safe to saying that taxes it is alleged conflicts with vected rights of cutour stewardship. I earnestly desire that neither and the services from imports may be reduced some of the United States. The State Departyou see I may be hindered by a free and enlight safely from sixty to eighty millions per year at mont has now this subject under consideration. once, and may be still further reduced from year. The Minister of Peru having made representa-Emergement from a rebellion of gigantic mag- to your as the resources of the country are deand Spain, and that Spain was constructing in The report of the Secretary of the Treasury and near New York thirty guahoata which might shows the receipts of the government for the be used by Spain in such a way as to relieve the left without legal State governments. A nation- fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, to be \$370,048, navai force at Cuba so se to operate against Pe-

al debt had been contracted. American com. 747, and the expenditures, including interest, ru. Orders were given to prevent their departmerce was almost driven from the seas. The bounties, &c., to be \$321,490,597. The estimates ure. No further steps having been taken by the industry of one half of the country had been for the ensuing year are more favorable to the representative of the Peruvian government to taken from the centrel of the capitalists, and government, and will no doubt show a much prevent the departure of these vessels, and I not placed where all labor rightfully belongs in the larger decrease of the public debt. The receipts feeling authorized to declare property of a nakeeping of laborers. The work of restoring the in the treasury beyond expenditures have ex- tion with which we are at peace on a more execmeans for paying the interest on the public debt, look up to the surplus in the treasury and with- tween the allies and the republic of Paraguay hold it from circulation would lead to such a con- has made the intercourse with that country so Although your efforts have not met with the suc. traction of the currency as to sripple trade and difficult that it has been deemed advisable to cess, in all particulars, that might have been de- seriously affect the prosperity of the country, withdraw our representative from there. Tosired yet on the whole they've been more an come. Under the circumstances, the Secretary of the wards the close of the last administration a con-Treasury and myself heartily concurred in the vention was signed at London for the sottlement Seven States which passed ordinances of scores propriety of using all the surplus currency in of all outstanding claims between Great Britain the Treasury in the purchase of bonds, thus re- and the United States, which failed to receive the Union, the night Georgia held an election ducing the interest bearing debt of the country the advice and concent of the Senate to its ratio at which she ratified her constition, elected a and of substituting to Congress the question of fication. The tone and the circumstances at Governor, member of Congress, a State Legisla- the disposition to be made of the bonds so pur- tending the negociation of the treaty were fature and all other officers required. The Gov. chased. The bonds now held by the Treasury vorable to its acceptance by the people of the ernor was duly installed and the Legislature met | amount to about \$75,000,000, including those be- United States, and its provisions were wholly in-

commercial claims which continually arise bethe 6th of July, 1869. The Governor and Lieu- tice and law, international and local. Such has when wholly unsettled, than under the restrictenant Governor elected have been installed. been the policy of the administration in dealing tion of a settlement which satisfies neither their The Legislature met and did all required by this with these questions for more than a year. A ideas of Justice nor their grave sense of the resolution, and they endorsed all the reconstructivaluable province of Spain, and a near neighbor grievances they have sustained. The rejection an immediate attempt at renewed negotiations.

called in Mississippi and Texas to commence on ple of Cuba in their pending struggle, that they my views in this regard were shared by her Man Mississippi and four days in Texas. The elec- tween Spain and her former colonies in behalf of I hope that the time may seen arrive when the tions have taken place, but the result is not the latter, but the contest has at no time as- two governments can approach the solution of known. It is to be hoped that the arts of the sumed the commisses which amount to war in this momentous question with an appropriate Legislatures of these States, when they meet, the sense of international law, or which would ston of what is due to the right, dignity and honstill be such as to receive your approval, and show the existence of a defacto political organis or of such powers, with the determination to nation of the insurgents sufficient to justify a remove the causes of complaint and lay the The means provided for paying the interest on recognition of beiligerency. The princi ali is foundation of a broad principle of public law, the public dold, with all other expenses of the maintained, however, that this nation is its own which will provent fiture differences and tend to government, are more ample. The loss of our judge when to accord the rights of bolligerency firm and continued peace and friendship. This commerce is the only result of the rebellion either to a people struggling to free themselves is new the only grave question which the United which has not received sufficient attention from from a government they believe to be oppress. States has with any foreign nation. The quesout. To this subject I call your carnest attent sive, or to independent nations at war with each, tion of renowing a treaty for reciprocal trade tion. I will not now suggest plans by which the Other. The United States have no disposition between the United States and the British prov-

object may be effected, but will, if necessary, to interfere with the domestic relations of Spain inces, on this continent, has not been favorably make it the subject of a special message during to their colonial possessions on this continent, considered by the Administration. The advan-They believe that in due time Spain and other tages of such a treaty would be wholly in favor Among the evils growing out of the rebellion European powers will find their interest in sun- of the Bruish producer, except probably a few and not yet referred to is that of an irredocma- dering those relations, and establishing their organical in the trade between the two sections. bie currency. It is an evil which I hope will re- present dependencies as independent powers- The citizens of the United States would be benserve your most early attention. It is a duty, and members of the family of nations to be no longer crited by reciprocity. Our internal taxation one of the highest duties of a government, to so- regarded as subject to transfer from one Euro- would prove a protection to the British producer fixed, onvarying value. This implies a return to tions of colonies colose, they are to become inde-a specie insis, and no substitute for it can be decourse between the United States and the doed at the carnest practicalds mement consistent. In the determination of their further relations, minion of Canada may be decided. The comwith fair regard to the interests of the debter with other powers the United States in order to mission for adjoining the claims for Hudson flay ass. Immediate recumption, if practicable, put a stop to bloodshed in Cuba and in the inter- and Puget sound griculance has terminated its could not be desirable. It would compell the est of neighboring powers, propose their good labors. The award of six hundred and fifty debter class to pay upon their contracts the pre- offices to bring the existing contest to a termina- thousand deltars has been made, and all rights mium on gold at the date of their purchase, and tion. The office not being accepted, this claim and titles of the company in the territory of the would bring bankruptcy and ruin to thousands. on the basis which we believe could be advan- United States have been extinguished, and the Finetuation, however, in the paper value of the tageous to both parties, was withdrawn. It is properly of the company has been delivered. An neasure of values of gold is detrimental to the hoped that the good offices of the United States appropriation by Congress to meet this sum is interests of trade. It makes the man of business may not prove advantageous for the settlement asked. The commission for determining the an involuntary gambler, for in sales when future of this unhappy strife. Meanwhile, a number of Northwestern land boundary between the United payments is to be made both parties speculate as dilegal expeditions against colla have been brok- States and the Seniah provinces under the treaty to what will be the value of the sum to be paid on up. It has been the endeavor of the Admin- of 1802 have commenced labors, and the comand received. I carnestly recommend you then, istration to execute the contrality laws in good mission has been discontinued in conformity such legislation as will meave a gradual return faith, no matter how uppleasant the teak—made with the re-convenient of Congress. A proto specia payments and put an immediate stop so by the suffering we have endured from the position was made to the British government to to fluctuation in the value of correctly. The lack of like good faith towards us by other me about the mixed courts created under the treaty method to occurs the former of these results are tions. On the 20th of Barch had the United of April 7, 1882, for the suppression of the sixte as numerous as are the speculators on political States schooner Lizzie Major was arrested on the trade. The subject is will under negotiation. It consumy. To secure the latter I see but one high seas by a spanish frigate and two passers having come to my knowledge that a co-operate way and that is to antihorize the Treasury to re- gurs taken from it and carried prisoners to Cu- company organized under British laws proposed down its own paper at a fixed price whenever he. Representations of those facts were made to land upon the shores of the United States and presented, and to withhold from circulation all to the Spanish government as some as official to operate there a submarine cable under a comurrency so redocted dutil soid again in gold ... information of them reacted Washington. The mission from his Majosty the Emperor of the The vast rescurres of the nation, both developed | two passengers were set at liberty and the Span- French of an exclusive right for twenty years of and understood, eaght to make our credit the late government as used the Daried offices, that belegraph remainment in between the shores of heat on earth, with a less ferries of taxation than the captain of the frigate had acted without law, France and the United States, with the very obthe citizen has undered for six years past, the that he had been reprinted of fir the cruelty of justicuable feature of subjecting all messages entire public debt could be paid in ten years, but his comfact, and that the Spanish authorities in conveyed thereby to the scruttery and control of It is not desirable that the people should be Culm would not execution any set in violation of the French government. I caused the Prench taxed to put it in that time. Year by year that the rights or treat with respect the sovereignty and British Legations at Washington to be made accommissed with the probable policy of Congress burdes of inequest ought in the reduced as rapid-burdes of inequest ought in the reduced as rapid-by as can be done without the vesition of our. Powell, at one of the Rahama Islands, by Span-passed the Sought in March last. This drew ed. The public data is represented in great leb authorities, is now the entjoys of correspond from the supresentatives of the Company an part by bonds having from the to twenty and donce between this government and those of agreement to accept as the femis of its operafrom hen to forty years to run, bearing interest. Spain and Great Siritals. The Captain, General them the previaints of the bill or of such other at the rate of six per cent, and five per cent re- of Cults, about May last, issued a preclamation practition to the subject as might be passed spectively. It is optional with the government authorizing search to be made for venetic on the during the approaching session of Congress ( al-

tile. In counideration of this agreement I drives of the withdrawal of all opposition by the United was, has been a subject of entermisment and States authorities to the landing of the cable expense, and has been attended with continuous and to the working of it mutil the meeting of reabstries, nutriting and wars. From my own ex-Conference. I regret to say that there has been perience upon the frontier and the Indian countries modification of the company's concession, however, exenuel to undone, and the question for one far as I can learn, have they attempted to secure one. Their concession excludes the latest be met as we now find it. I have altempt capital and the citizens of the United States from competition upon the shores of France. I reremmand legislation to protect the rights of cit.

They cannot be regarded in any other remmand legislation to protect the rights of cit.

Sight than as wards, with fair results as far as trans of the United States, as well as the dignity. and accordingly of the nation against such an unicly with great accords. Societies of friends assumption. I shall also endower to secure by a well known as having accorded in living in negotiation an abandonment of the pripriple of peace with the Indians in the early settled monopolies in ocean telegraph cables. Copies on other sections were constantly embroiled.

The retrief condition of the proposition to all The political condition of other countries, less strife and war, and are generally noted for their fortunate than our own, sometimes induces their saries integrity and fair dealings. These considcrizens to some to the United States for the sols craitons induced me to give the management of purpose of becoming naturalized ; having soon-ed this they return to their native country and selections of agents upon the reservations. The uside there without disclosing their change of result has proved most satisfactory and it will be allegiance. They accept official positions of trust found more fully set forth in the report of the or honor, which can only be held by citizens of Commissioner of Indian Affairs. For superin their native land. They journey under pass- tendence and Indian agents not on the reservaports describing them as such agents, and it is tions, officers of the army were selected. The only when civil discord, after, perbaps, years of reasons for this are numerous. Where Indian quiet, threaten, their persons or their property, agents are sent, there are near those must be or when their native State drafts them into its sent also. The agent and communities of troops nilitary service, that the fact of their change of are independent of each other, and are subject allegiance. They reside permanently away from to orders from different departments of the government. the Unified States; they contribute nothing to its revenues; they avoid the duties of its citi- life, the agents one at the will of the President zenship, and they only make themselves known The former is personally interested in living it by a claim for protection. I have directed the harmony with lodians and in the establishment omatic and consular officers of the United of a permanent peace to the end that some por States to acculinize carefully all week claims of gion may be spent within the limits of civilized profection. The citizens of the United States, society. The latter has no such personal interwhether native or adopted, who discharges his not. Another reason is an eccentric ont, Inty to his country, is entitled to complete pro- atill another, the hold which the government has ion. White I have a voice in the direction of affairs I shall not consent to imperil the sacred. The building of saliroads and the access given to rights by conferring it upon fletitious or fraudo- all the agricultural and mineral regions of the lent claimants on the part of accession of the present administration. It was found that the into contact with all the tribes of Indians no mat-Minister for North America had made proposi- ter what ought to be the relations between these tions for the negotiation of a contract for the pro- settlements and the aboriginees, the fact is they tection of emigrants to which no response had do not harmonize, and one or the other has to been given. It was concluded that to be effects- give way in the end. al all the maritime powers engaged in the trade A system which looks to the extinction of should join in a measure. Instructions have race is too horrible for a nation to adopt without

seen extended to the Cabinets of London, Paris, entailing upon itself the wrath of all chrisendem Florence, Berlin, Brussels, the Hague, Copenha- and engendering in the citizen a disregard for gen and Stockholm, to empower their Represen- human life and the rights of others, dangerous tatives at Washington to simultaneously enter in society. I see no substitute for such a sys into negotiations, and to conclude with the United States conventions, identical in form, making reservations as rapidly as can be done, and givmiform regulations as to their construction of ing them absolute protection there, as soon a the ports, of vessells to be devolved, the use of they are fitted for it. They should be induced to igrant passengers, as to the quality and quantake their lands severally and to set dp territory tity of food, medical treatment to the wisk, and for their own protection. For full details on this to the rules to be observed during the voyage in subject Luall your special attention to the report order to secure ventilation, to promote health, of the Secretary of the Interior, and the Comto prevent mutinies, and to protect the females, | meatoners of Indian affairs. and providing for the re-establishment of a The report of the Setretary of War shows the

regulations by summary. regulating the tariff on Bussian home, and to of debts, contracted daring the war, and is not the question whether to fix the charges on line-chargeable to current army expenses. His estisian hemp bigher than they are fixed upon Ma- mate of \$55,531,035 for the expenses of the army those of the most favored nations.

machinery to take the place of skilled labor to a lasked for will not be made. large extent, our imports of many articles must will become more and more diffused, making the purposes will be expended. bringing into competition with our agricultural the recommendation of the General commanding to tes caution against disturbing any lodustry of ha Territory, and suggest that it either be complies. I think the countries south of us, and one should be derived. China and Japan should receive our co-operation. The report of the Secretary of War contains It will be the endeaver of the administration to synopsis of Military Division of the Districts of as to cultivate their confidence and make it their of the General of the army in full. The recommercial relations. Through the agency of a more convidered and are submitted for your action. enlightened policy than that heretofore pursued I, however call special attention to the recom tion. As the United States have been the modi- 1869, prohibiting promotions and appointments alors in this policy, so they should be the most in the staff or troops of the army be repealed. of Chinese upon our soil under the name of Coul- the number of staff officers required is more deics, and also prevent American vessels from en- pendent upon the latter than the former condition of Chief Magietrate of the United Bates, it have been made to place as many vessels in comprotection to the person and property of the cit- its efficiency. Locking to our future, I recom him only obedience to the laws, and proper re- and of the financial condition of the Post Office public debt should be paid, principal and inter- year amounted to \$7,637,992. The increase This, however, could not seeme the object de- 800, and the increase of expendince was \$907.

placed there by federal appointment, spained the loge. This is an abuse from which no, one rewill of the Provident. The law is consistent with relves a commensurate advantage. It reduces a faithful and consistent administration of the | the receipts for the pofial service from teemlygovernment. What faith can an Executive put, five to thirty per cent., and largely increases the in officials forced upon him, and whom he has service to be performed. officials be likely to serve an administration upon public matter, is set forth fully in the rewhich they know does not trust them? For the port of the Fostmaster General. The report of second requests to our growth and prosperity, the Secretary of the Interior shows that the ry, are probably all that are required. The 1,010,600. Of this amount 2,009,544 acres were

erament. The army officers hold a position for upon a life officer in carrying out a given policy country, is rapidly bringing civilia

treaty in the several countries for enforcing their expenditures of the War Department for the year ending the 30th of June, 1860, to be \$30,044,042, Your attention is respectfully called to the law of which \$23,883,310 was dishursed in the paym't nilla, is not a violation of our treaty with Russia. for the next fiscal year, is as low as it is believed placing her products upon the same footing with can be relied on. The estimate of bureau offi cers has been carefully scrutinused and reduced Our manufactories are increasing with wonder- wherever it has been deem practicable. If, howful rapidity under the encouragement which they ever, the sendition of the country be such by the now receive. With the improvement in machin- beginning of the next fiscal year as to admit of a ory already affected, and still increasing, causing greater concentration of troe, the appropriation

The appropriations estimated for river and fall of largely, within a very few years. Fortis harbor improvements and for fortifications are nately, too, manufacturers are not confined to submitted separately. Whatever amount Confew localities as formerly, and it is to be hoped greas may dose proper to appropriate for these

institutions equally qualified. They give employ- The re-ammendation of the General of the arment and support to hundreds and thousands of my that appriations be made for the forts at Bos people at home, and retain with us the means ton, Pertland, New York, Philadelphia, New Or which otherwise would be shipped abroad. The | leans and San Francisco, if for no others, is con extention of railroads in Europe and the East is curred in. I also ask your special attention to product like products of other countries. Self the Military Division of the Pacific for the sale of interest afford self-production; therefore it die- the seat islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alas be country. It teaches us also the necessity of piled with or that legislation be had for the pro-

looking to other markets for the sale of our sup- tection of the seal fisheries, from which a rave retain good feeling with all these neighbors, so Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, and the report interest as well as ours to establish better con- mendations therein contained have been well toward China, due to the sagacity and efforts of mendation of the Chief of Ordinance for the sale one of our own distinguished citizens, the world of arsenals and lands no longer of use to the govis about to commonce largely increased relations or meat. Also to the recommendations of the with that populous and hereinfore exclusive na- Secretary of War that the Act of the St of March, earnest in showing their good faith in making it. The extent of country to be garrisoned and the a success. In this connection I advise such leg- number of melitary posts to be occupied in the islation by Congress as will provent the landing same with a reduced army as with a large one joying the transportation of Coolies to any coun- tion. The report of the Socretary of the Navy try tolerating the system. I also recommend assessmanying this, shows the condition of the that the mission to China be raised to one of the | Navy when this administration came into office first class. On my assuming the responsibili- and the changes made since. Strenuous efforts was not the condition that these things were casential to peace, prosperity, and the fullest de- ad, as possible and to substitute the sail for velopment, for among these is strict integrity in steam while crusing. thus materially reducing fulfilling all our obligations. Second, to secure the expenses of the Navy and adding greatly to izen of the United States in each and every per- mend a liberal though not extravagant policy to tion of our common country wherever he may wards this branch of our public service. The rechoose to move, without reference to original na- port of the Post Master General furnishes a slear tivity, religiou, color or politics, demanding of and comprehensive exhibit of the Postal service. speci for the rights of others. Third, union of Department; the ordinary postal ravonucs for all the States, with equal rights indestructable, the year ending the 30th of June, 1869, amount by any constitutional means. To secure the first | ed to \$18,844,131, showing an excess of extendiof those Congress has taken two essential stops: incommon the receipts of \$5,335,301; the excess First, in declaring, by joint resolution, that the of expenditures over receipts for the previous est, in com. Second, by providing the moune, revenue for 1869 over those of 1868 was \$2,661. sired without a proper administration of the 038. The increased revenue in 1809 errorded laws for the collection of the revenues, and an the increased revenue in 1808 by \$090,596, and nomical distursement of them. This subject | the increased expenditures in 1969 was 4,526,570 the administration has most earnessly addressed less than the increased expenditures in 1808, likelf with results which I have reasons, to be- showing by comparison this gratifying feature of improvement. The whole measures of expendi-There has been no benitation in changing off, tures over the increase of receipts in 1968 was calls in order to secure an efficient execution of \$2,470,505. The increase of receipts over the inthe laws, complience, too, where in a more party crosse of expenditures in 1809 was \$1,981,961. sace, undesirable political results were likely to Your attention is respectfully called to the recene, nor any headation in miantaining efficient | commendations of the Post Master General for a chotals against remonstrances wholly political, stringent law for the rate of compensation to the It may be well to montion here the embarrace. Main Trunk Badroad lines for their service is ment possible to arise from having on the state energing the made; for having postmester maps ute books the so called tenure of office act, and executed for reorganization, and increasing the carnestly recommend their total repeal. | efficiency of the special agency service; for the sublinet have been the intention of the frame increase of the mail service on the Pacific, and ers of the Constitution when providing that ap: for the establishment of a mail service under the continued a scale by the President should re- flag of the Union to the Atlantic; and must exnerve the consent of the Senate, that the latter pocially do I call your attention to his recommen about have power to consider in office a person distinut for the total abolition of franking privi-

respectfed for just reseous, and now will such | The method by which postage should be paid time and a frus but bemane administration of quantity of public lands disposed of during the existing laws, amousted from time to time, as year seeting the 20th of June, 1889, was 7,655,157 they may prove moffeeties, harely or unnecessar acres, exceeding that of the previous year by third cannot be attached by special ingislation, sold for cash, and 5,787,805 acres entirely times out must be regarded as forced by the constitu- the Homesturd law. The remainder was grantton itself, and gradually acquired by the force | ed to aid in the construction of internal improvewhich are now due may be replaced by bonds lamation, however, was immediately withdrawn, or of any main an or public opinion from the foundation of the government to the protect, the most approved to the States as awant lands and not to oppose the establishment of any such or comment to the protect, the management of the located with warrant and scrip. The cash re

scripts from all sources were \$4,072 wer, sure ading those of the preciding year \$2,640,140. During the set final year, 22,191 name were added to the pinnion rolls, 4,800 were dropped therefrom leaving at its close 187,763. The amount paid to pensioners, wrinding the smount paid to industrument agents, was \$20,420,560, an increase of \$4,821,902 on that of the previous year.

The missifier of Congress has been comaples busing manifested in its beginning for the suldicreased sallers who suffered to this recent struggle to maintain that unity of government which makes us one people. The additions to penel o rolls of each successive year since the uclosion of hestilities result to a great degree from the repeated amendments to the act of the 14th of July, 1982, which extended its provisions to expen unit falling within its religion's scope, The large costley which is fline occasion is will terther increased by the more liberal allowance bestowed since that time upon those who in the line of duty were wholly or totally disabled. Pub-He opinion has given an emphatic sanction to these areas of Congress, and n will be coneded that no part of the public burden to below cheerfully borne than that which is imposed by this branch of the service. It necessitates for the post decal year in additio- to the amount justly clintwealth to the Naval Ponsion fund, an appropriation of thirty millions of dollars during the year sading the 10th of September, 1862.

The Petent Office hannil 15,792 patents, and He receipts were \$655,350, being \$215,926 more than the expenditures.

I would respectfully call your attention to the communication of the Secretary of the Interior for uniting the duties of supervising the education of freemen with the other duties devolving upon the Commissioner of Education.

It is the desire of Congress tomake the census chich must be taken during the year 1870 more complete and perfect than heretofore. I would suggest surly action upon any plan that may be agreed upon. As Congress at the last measure appointed a committee to take into consideration such measures as might be deemed proper to sufarence to the consus and to report a plan, I desist from saying more. U. S. GRINT.

### LYTERYAL BEFEVER BREGHT.

The Annual Report on the Internal Revenue is mendatily brief and deeply intercating. Mr. Delano's comparison of the receipts for the past fiscal year (which aggregate \$150,000,000) with those of the previous year shows that, of the total gain for the year 1869, \$27,248,170, nearly the entire amount, or 26,062,812, was gained during the last six mouths of the year 1869, four months of which were under the present administration. Tempty-one millions of this gain were on distilled spirits and tobacco. But the gain, nevertheless, was apparent in nearly every articie on the list, the only articles which showed a loss was legacies, successions and ponalties. His comparison covering the quarter, from April 1st to September 30th, is equally flattering to the Administration of Gen. Grant. The not gain over the corresponding quarter of last year being #94, 834,868. The first quarter of the current flacal year is then compared with the same quarter in 1868, and it is, on the whole, the fairest comparison that could be instituted, because the co tions in both years were made on the same basis of law. The resit is exceedingly satisfactory. Not only in the gain for the quarter, eight millions or over 20 per cent. in favor of this year, but an examination shows that it ramifies through the whole list, there being but two ineignificant sources which are not increased, viz : penalties and passports. No better evidence is needed of the increased efficiency of the law and of its administration. The Commissioner briefly extends this comparison to the month of November just closed. The aggregate cabibit is as follows:

1868, 1869. 126,000,040 22 13,000,086 70 - 9,760,796 29 10,092,335 34 \$21,548,584 94 Beptember ... 13,022,50a n 9,641,304 63 November.

Total ..... \$60,385,471,88 The Commissioner then enters into an analysis f the production of spirits, and as a conclusion states that prior to the law of July 20, 1868, the vernment did not coffeet a tenth part of its far on distilled spirits. In the absence of reliable data the Commissioner estimates the annual consumption of distilled spirits at eighty millions of gallons, and he believes that after the present law has been brought into complete execution and such amendments made as time and experionce may demonstrate to be necessary, the annual revenue from this source will equal sixty millions of dollars. Mr. Delano propounds to Congross the pertinent inquiry : Will it be wise, in view of those probabilities, to change the law in any essential particular, as to the amount of the tax or the manner of its collection, until further time shall be given to test its merits? Efforts will undoubtedly be made to change the law in material points, but none can or ought to succoed for the face of these arguments and facts.

"Until we begin to learn that the only way to serve God in any real sense of the word is to serve our neighbor, we may have knocked at the wicket gate; but I doubt if we have got one foot across the threshold of the kingdom.

... To bring happiness to others is the surest way to bring it to yourself. Apply healing to other minds diseased, and you will not fail to heal your own. The impenetrability obtains in thind as well as matter. Surrow cannot wholly fill the heart that is occupted with others.

- Whatever you try to do in life, try with all your heart to do it well; whatever you devote yourself to devote yourself to completely; in great alms and in small, be thoroughy in earnost. Never believe it possible that any natural or improved ability, can claim immunity from the companionship of the steady, plain, hard working qualities, and hope to gain in the end. There is no such thing as fulgiment on this earth. Some happy talent and some fortunate opportunity, may form the two sides of the last der must be made of stuff to stand wear and tear; and there is no substitute for thoroughgoing, ardent and sincere earnestness. Never put one hand to anything on which you can throw your whole self; whatever it is. Those you will find to be golden rules.

-It is undentable fact religion really effects othing for a man, unless he feels it to be vital and rescribil that is, something that he personally needs. There is such a thing as dogmanis theology-abstract theory, independent of practice and experience. But this is not religion. A man may debbie in theology all his lifetime, and yet not have the least particle of religion in him. There is a difference between theology and religion, like that between breadstuffs and bread. While flour, for instance, is in the hands of the merchant, it is something to buy and sall, to export and grow rich upon. Not until some one ove it for his own use, takes it home, prepares it for mer, cain it, and diguess it, shows it fulfil its legifunate functions of nourisingent. Theology to no more to us than any other intellectual posecasion, until it is applied to our apiritual life; then it becomes religion; and then, for the first time, we know what religion means.

The Tanaou ar Neuer. Our own forefathers were afraid of the night as an ugly time; but for very different reasons from those for which St. Paul surned his disciples of night and the works of darkness. Though they hand in the country, they did not rejoice in God's heaven, or n the moon and stars which he ordained. They fancied that the night was the time in which all glically and ogly phantons began to move; that was people's giacets, demons, witches, who held revels on the hill toes, or stole into hunses to smatch the life out of sleeping men. The cry of the wild first and the howing of the wind were to them the relix of evil spirits. They dured not pass a grave-yard by night for four of scaling things of which we will not talk. They fancied that the forests, the fens, the cures were full of epitefuland ugly spirits, who tempted men to danger and to death ; and when they prayed to delivered from the purils and dangers of enight, they prayed not only against those real dangers of fire, of robbers, of hidden rickgoes, and so forth, against which we all must pray, but a thousand horrible creatures which the good God never created, but which their own fancy had invented, ... Charles Kingstey.